

1464

Charge it!

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. is composed of:

Twelve Ministers and Eleven Laymen

1884 REV. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D.,
1898 REV. JOHN F. PATTERSON, D.D.,
1902 REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D.D.,
1903 REV. EBEN B. COBB, D.D.,
1904 REV. CLELAND B. McAFEE, D.D.,
1906 REV. CHARLES R. ERDMAN, D.D.,
1907 REV. JOHN McDOWELL, D.D.,
1912 REV. WM. P. MERRILL, D.D.,
1913 REV. CHAS. C. ALBERTSON, D.D.,
1917 REV. WM. Y. CHAPMAN, D.D.,
1917 REV. ROBERT G. MACGREGOR, DD.,
One vacancy

1894 MR. JOHN T. UNDERWOOD
1897 WILLIAM E. STIGER, ESQ.,
1897 MR. W. P. STEVENSON,
1898 MR. SCOTT FOSTER,
1908 MR. JAMES M. SPEERS,
1908 MR. ALFRED E. MARLING,
1913 MR. JOHN L. SEVERANCE,
1914 MR. HENRY W. HODGE,
1916 MR. EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
1919 MR. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES.

One vacancy

CHARGE IT!

WHAT?

That extra gift for Foreign Missions which is imperatively needed NOW, to clear off the accounts of 1918-19 and start the new year with a clean sheet.

WHERE?

To your account with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., so that they may pay for the extra expenditures in the missions where war and famine and pestilence have raged through all the years of the World War.

WHY?

Because your representatives over-seas have been carrying on the fight with these forces, at an enormous expenditure of time, strength, life itself, and of funds whose purchasing power had so diminished that the budget of the Board was increased to an extent that necessitated a deficit of

\$529,399

This, added to the deficit of the previous years, which for these same reasons could not be cleared off in 1918-19, makes a total indebtedness of

\$620,399

THE PRESENT SITUATION IS THIS

Not only was the Board compelled to meet the higher cost of living, a condition well nigh universal, but it had to meet heavily increased charges for ocean freight and transportation, the restoration of damaged property, loss in exchange, and enlarged missionaries' salaries. Syria and Persia were the two countries which suffered most during the war.

SYRIA

The missionaries were cut off from communication with the outside world, almost entirely, for over three years; and being obliged to act on their own initiative, with prices of everything soaring way above the normal, and with the purchasing power of a gold dollar only one-fourth what it had been formerly, were compelled to expend \$298,000 above the amount appropriated by the Board for the Mission.

The missionaries could not consult with the Board, the need was great, immediate action was required, and the Mission went forward on its own responsibility. The Board has approved the Mission action.

Surely when the Missionary has shown such heroic service, the Church at home will be equally generous in its **HEROIC GIVING**.

In Meshed, East Persia, where the station force has been so depleted by the death early in the year of its founder, Dr. Esselstyn, the crowning event of the year was the destruction by fire of the missionary residence, and a large part of the furnishings. Meshed alone needs for reconstruction, a sum amounting in gold to

\$270,000

THE BOARD NEEDS AT ONCE

\$620,399

to clear its books and make ready for the great advance which is now presented to the Presbyterian Church at home.

BUDGET OF THE NEW YEAR

The total sum estimated for 1919-20 to clear these obligations and carry on the work as it now stands, without any advance along any line—will be

\$3,479,496.66

Estimates covering advance work, buildings, equipment, reinforcements, etc., will be submitted by the Board at the proper time to the New Era Movement Committee.

PERSIA

Since the Budget was estimated, an appeal comes from the Persia Missions.

The armies of the contending forces have swept back and forth in places occupied by the Board, notably Tabriz and Urumia. Several of our missionaries were imprisoned on false charges, records of the Missions were seized, buildings commandeered by the armies, looted and defaced. At Urumia the entire mission force was obliged to leave the station on a notice of a few hours, and were brought to Tabriz but afterward released. Two of the Urumia force died of disease contracted among the refugees, and a missionary of another Society was killed.

The last cable from Western Persia, dated April 3, 1919, reads: Urumia missionaries and native Christians unable to return, and repatriation impossible because of absolute insecurity. Christians face another year of exile and suffering. Reconstruction needs due to war losses are for Urumia—General, \$69,000. Churches and Manses, \$75,000. Personal, \$60,000,* Tabriz and out-stations—\$33,000.

TOTAL \$237,000

* The missionaries had to leave all their personal belongings behind except what could be carried by hand.

THE MISSIONARY ARMY OF OCCUPATION

In China, Japan, India, Siam, Persia, Syria, the Philippines, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Chosen and among the Orientals in the U. S. A., has been depleted this year

Died in action	18
Discharged from Service because of physical inability.....	39
Transferred to other Branches of service.....	5
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Losses to April 1, 1919	62
Reinforcements	60
	<hr/>
Net Loss	2

Present Army Numbers 1364

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. is responsible for sending the Gospel to **One Hundred Million** people in non-Christian lands. Only **Seven One-Thousandths** of the task has been accomplished, or a total of **702,875** communicants, catechumens and adherents out of the entire number to be evangelized.

“There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed”

CHARGE IT!

YOUR LIFE in the service of the Lord on the mission field.

OR

THE MEANS TO SUPPORT the life of some one else.

To reinforce the Army of Occupation there are needed*

IN

Africa,	20	men and women	Mexico,	6	men and women
China,	40	“ “ “	E. Persia,	40	“ “ “
Chosen,	8	“ “ “	W. Persia,	16	“ “ “
India,	19	“ “ “	Philippines,	12	“ “ “
Japan	20	“ “ “	Syria,	51	“ “ “
Latin America,	27	“ “ “	Siam,	21	“ “ “

Total 280.

This does not include the wives of those who will go married.

Needed for a single missionary for a year

\$1250

* Send to the Board for “Overseas Service.”

OPEN ROADS

The roads are open for the advance of the Army of Occupation but they cannot make any progress while their operations are hampered with the bills of the old warfare unpaid. They cannot make any progress without the funds for reconstruction and rehabilitation work. They cannot make any **great** progress unless they are reinforced.

THE WAR SERVICE FLAG OF THE MISSIONARY ARMY* CONTAINS 301 BLUE STARS and NINE GOLD STARS

Who shall say that those who fell during the years of the World War, those whom we honor for Distinguished Service, are not looking down on us now and watching to see whether we are doing our part and standing back of our CHURCH by sending to the Board of Foreign Missions, not a "Victory Loan," but a Victory **GIFT**.

WILL YOU NOT CARRY ON?

* There are probably many more who were not reported to the Board.

The Board's Accounting of the Funds "Charged" to It—1918-19

At the beginning of the year, April 1, 1918, the Budget for all the expenses of the Board, Missionaries' salaries, children's allowances, furlough expenses, evangelistic, educational and medical work on the field, and home administrative expenses, emergency health fund, amounted to..... \$2,290,917
Added during the year for emergencies 519,358
Added for special objects 302,558

Total, \$3,112,834.

There was received towards these expenses—

From Churches	\$1,033,567
“ Sunday Schools	101,312
“ Women's Boards	556,573
“ Y. P. Societies	50,837
“ Individuals	425,242
“ Legacies	268,800
“ Income Securities	135,999
“ Other Credits	11,105

Total \$2,583,435.

DEFICIT for the year, \$529,399. Added DEFICIT from other years, \$91,000.

Total DEFICIT \$620,399.

The COST AT HOME for ADMINISTRATION of this \$3,112,834 was SEVEN PER CENT.

A GLIMPSE OF THE YEAR'S WORK

In the 3831 cities and towns of the 27 missions in 16 countries the native force of preachers, teachers, Bible women, etc., has suffered a loss of 64, the total being 6,806.

Of the 4,531 churches and groups, 1,371 are self-supporting.

The roll of communicant members totals 177,766—19,663 of whom were added during the year.

Adherents numbered 449,277 and the average attendance is reported as 255,099.

Sunday Schools number 3,805 with a membership of 265,960.

In the 2,122 schools of all grades are enrolled 83,723 pupils.

Ten Mission presses sent out last year 102,149,396 pages, a large part of which was from the Bible, or religious tracts.

In the 189 hospitals and dispensaries, 787,618 patients were treated.

The RECEIPTS ON THE FIELD, in gold, for all classes of work amounted to \$1,147,562.

FOUR OPEN DOORS IN SYRIA

THE MARONITES who feared and hated us so lately, have now come to know us better through our transmission of funds to them from America, and through our other relief work, and are in many cases asking that we teach them. They want English. They want financial help. They need the Gospel. This is the first open door.

THE MOSLEMS have been flocking to our schools the last two years, and have now been freed from the oppression of the Turk who condemned to death all apostates from Islam. They want English. They want civilization and justice. They need the Gospel. This is the second open door.

THE REGION OF HAURAN now lies open before us, and has been almost untouched by missionary work for centuries. Its people want medical help. They want education. They need the Gospel. This is the third open door.

THE ARABIC SPEAKING POPULATIONS OF ALEPPO, MOSUL, BAGDAD, and other great cities beckon to us. The spiritual need of Aleppo is great. Thousands there could be touched had we only the men to send to them. They have long lived in the darkness of Islam or in the twilight of their eastern faiths, and they need the Gospel. This is the fourth open door.



A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF, AND
A MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE FRONT OF A LOCOMOTIVE ON
THE BAGDAD SECTION OF THE BAGDAD-BERLIN R. R.
(Courtesy of the Relief Committee)

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN INDIA

During the last five months of 1918 most of Northern India has been practically rainless, with the result that there is one of the most widespread famines of modern times. It will differ, however, from former ones because of public work to be done—irrigation projects, railway building, and other building expansion in all parts.

Owing to the scarcity of shipping, there are large grain stocks in the country, but the price is higher than in previous famines. Prices are still rising. Owing to the absence of moisture at sowing time, little was sown this year compared with ordinary. Even if there had been good winter rains a normal crop could not have been gathered, as the area sown is so much restricted. In Northern Gwalior, however, the work is scarce and the population moved out, men, women, children, cattle, and all belongings, trekking southeast where conditions are better.

Influenza has been fearful. Hundreds of bodies are daily floating in the river. No official figures have yet been published for India as a whole, but in villages in Gwalior State that are under the charge of Mr. Sam Higginbottom the death rate during October and November was from twenty to sixty per cent. Cholera, plague, and the other epidemics from which India suffers have never shown such a death rate as influenza. A conservative estimate for the whole of India would be ten per cent., which means thirty-two millions, or many more deaths than the total casualties on all the battle fronts during all the years of the Great War.



THE "PENSACOLA," THE FIRST AMERICAN VESSEL AND THE FIRST RELIEF VESSEL TO
ENTER BEIRUT HARBOR IN THREE YEARS' TIME
(Courtesy of Committee for Relief of Near East)

ITINERATING IN MEXICO, APRIL, 1919

One of the more recent additions to the force in Mexico writes of his experiences in itinerating from Jalapa.

"Scarcely had we arrived at Jalapa before a young man came in from a town only 15 miles away where no missionary had been. He offered us horses and military escort to come over and explain our religion to his sweetheart's family, in order to avoid a Romish wedding. So over the mountains we went escorted over the 'bad country' by soldiers. We spent two interesting days and got rid of a number of tracts and met only the utmost courtesy.

"Our second trip was on a little railway to Coatepec, eight miles away, where we used to have regular services. On the return trip I heard a muffled roar, the train stopped short as the trucks dropped into a hole left by a bomb. Then rifles began to pop from the bandits above firing down into the cut. There was one grand mass of humanity inside writhing in the attempt to get down below the fire. The cars were armored about three feet up the side, but afforded little protection. The train was entered and the first bandit to appear carried with him a rifle and in his teeth a knife 20 inches long. They took our watches and ordered us out and we went down the track to the music of bullets overhead.

"What they all need is a vital religion. May not some of our returning chaplains from overseas turn their steps toward Mexico? The people need a change of heart, more than a change of government, more Gospel, more education, more co-operation. Come over into Mexico and help us."



DISTRIBUTING BLANKETS FROM THE S. S. "MERCURIUS"
(Courtesy of Committee for Relief of Near East)

WITH THE LEPERS AT CHIENG MAI

It is a significant fact that the only patients in the Chieng Mai Hospital for the Lepers who are not Christians, are those who have only recently been received and are not yet well enough grounded in the Scriptures to be received into the church.

At a recent communion service it was announced through an elder that they were planning to build a new chapel. So many of the patients had improved and were able to attend service that the present building was too small. God had not only blessed these poor outcasts in giving them clothing and treatment and shelter, but He had blessed many of them with restored health, and they, to show their love and gratitude resolved to build a new house of worship. They wanted the chapel to be their own gift. Besides this, so many of them were feeling strong enough to work that they also wanted to erect the building themselves. Only a year and a half ago had they built the present chapel. Their allowance is thirteen cents gold per week, and a little rice, but they were ready to give the equivalent of \$33 in gold and their labor, as a very real and vital expression of their love for God.

Dr. Cort adds: "We are looking forward eagerly to the day when we can send these lepers out from the Hospital cured, and are hoping that like the leper in Bible times they 'will go out and begin to publish it and blaze abroad the matter,' and that this Hospital may be the means in His hands by which the Gospel shall be spread abroad throughout Siam, and that all men will marvel."



REFUGEES PICKING WOOL, ADANA
(Courtesy of Committee for Relief of Near East)

HOW THE AFRICAN GIVES

The African Christian puts the American Christian to shame. When the price of cloth with which to make their clothes went up five times what it was before the war, and when money became scarcer and scarcer, did the African reduce his gifts to the church so as to pay the increased price for the clothing? NO, he went back to his loin cloth, and the women went back to their grass skirts and they attended service as before, although before these hard days came, no Christian would be seen in the house of God in such attire, or lack of attire.

And when the collection went down to 700 marks, and the missionary preached a missionary sermon, out of their poverty they managed to give 1,500 marks, over ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. increase.

The African Christian also gives of his time for the Lord. The Christians of Efulen and Alum gave in one year, 9,460 days of service—nearly 26 years of effort to evangelize their fellow countrymen.

He also gives for those who have gone on before. A Christian man and wife give regularly in the church envelopes, they give for each of their living children, and then in addition in a separate envelope give for the children who have passed on.

WHAT OF YOUR GIFT?



PORT SAID: BASKETS ARRANGED FOR BREAD DISTRIBUTION EARLY IN THE MORNING
(Courtesy of Committee for Relief of Near East)

THE "CONVERTED ROBBER" VILLAGE

Just recently the most famous robber in the Hwai Yuen district, China, was captured. His name translated into English might be called "Spotted Tom." He is notorious for his cruelty, burning women and children in his effort to extort from them where their silver is buried.

Spotted Tom has been a robber chief with hundreds of followers who are very loyal. But he tired of his life as a fugitive from justice, so fled first to Peking (under an assumed name), and after to Shanghai where he was captured by the police. He was sent back to Hwai Yuen for trial, and was met by a company of soldiers with flags and trumpets. At the Mayor's house he was feasted. As he is such a strong character it would not do to be an enemy of his should he be pardoned.

In his home town Spotted Tom had a cousin who was a village elder. One day he went to the cousin and accused him of reporting him (Spotted Tom) to the Magistrate, and at the point of his revolver drove him out of the town. This cousin is a Christian now and every Sunday preaches to his neighbors, almost all of them of the calibre of Spotted Tom. And every night he has a school for the unlearned and is teaching them the Gospel story, and the people listen. Here and there all through the district terrorized by Spotted Tom are chapels and schools where lives are being transformed and whole villages are repenting, slowly, but surely, a better way than a Governor's pardon.



SEWING SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY
(Courtesy of Committee for Relief of Near East)

CHARGE IT

HERE

The amount of your Victory Gift and send the check, money order or cash to
Dwight H. Day, Treas., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

May, 1919.

Form No. 2651